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MODERN TIMES

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YNFAC Gains Momentum For Unionized Yale

See YNFAC page 3.

YNFAC is in the final phase of their drive to unionize non-faculty employees of Yale University. At right, YNFAC members distributing literature. At bottom, a discussion of the campaign.
(M-T photos by Arlyce Currie).

Three Year Struggle

Paraprofessionals Win Union Election

Modern Times Staff

New Haven's para-professionals have won their union election. They have joined The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (A.F.S.C.M.E.). The struggle for a union lasted for three years.

Three years ago the paraprofessionals were welcomed by teachers to join the American Federation of Teachers (AFT). This would have united the entire teaching staff into one strong union.

The state labor board ruled against para-professional-teacher unity. The paraprofessionals then affiliated with AFSCME which is the custodian's union and enables all non-professional school employees to get together in the same union.

Para-professionals at present have no pensions, little job security, no tenure, and low salaries. Head start para-professionals are hired and fired by a personnel committee. If an individual is fired there is no recourse.

According to the official city handbook, para-professionals can be fired by their supervisors for any "due and sufficient cause", which may mean anything.

Low Salaries

Although salary scales differ for different kinds of paraprofessionals, as of June, 1970 when the last official city figures were given, Interns were the only type of para-professional to earn a minimum of $6,200 and a maximum of $7,200 a year.

There are eighteen other types of para-professionals. The largest number are Teacher's Aides who earn minimum $3,200 a year and a maximum $4,200 a year.

Some types of para-professionals have extremely responsible jobs like Parent Co-ordinators, Outreach Workers and Associate Teachers. None of these responsible positions pay a starting salary of more than $5,400 a school year.

Many para-professionals are head teachers in the Headstart program. They have full responsibility for their classrooms. When a para-professional who is currently taking college courses works with a certified teacher and that teacher leaves her job, the para-professional replaces the certified teacher at half or less than half of a certified teacher's salary.

In one case a para-professional is being paid $5,000 a year to replace a certified teacher who was paid $11,000 a year. In two other cases para-professionals are paid $5,000 a year to replace certified teachers who earned $10,000 a year.

In this way para-professionals are denied a decent wage and are being used to under-cut the teacher's union which has achieved better salary standards for teachers.

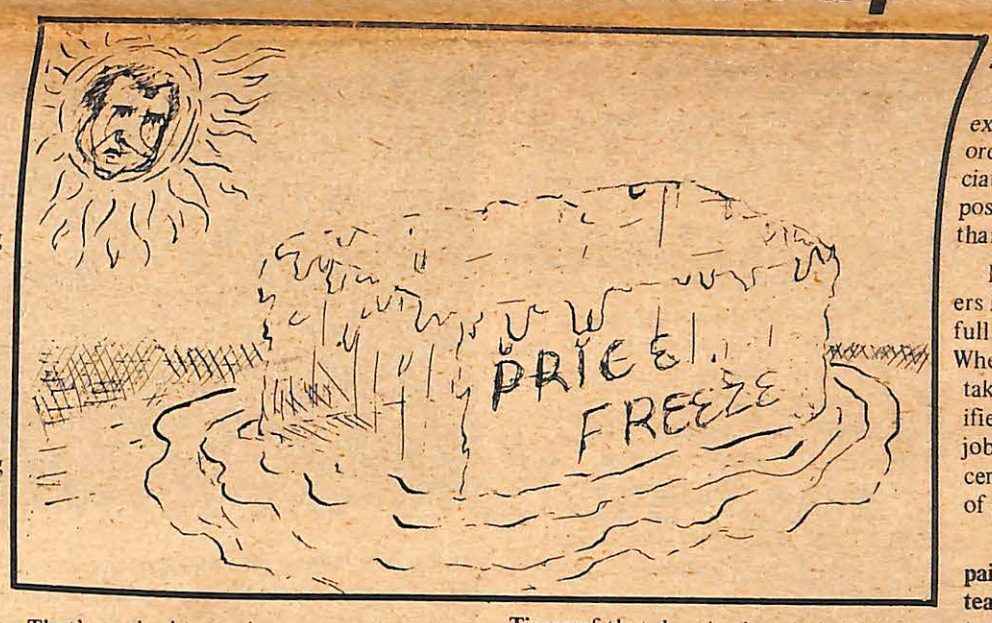
The para-professional program in general and Headstart in particular has been publicized as an opportunity for low income families to get ahead. Headstart does hire local women and often hires Headstart mothers. These women are hired at poverty level salaries.

See 'PARA'S page 9

Prices Rise Sharply; Government Looks Away

by Rick Wolff
Modern Times Staff

When the first hard government statistics came in, the verdict was that the price freeze had failed to prevent prices from rising, and rising fast. To say the same thing with a little more bite, the statistics show that businesses have been cheating and that the government has done almost nothing about it.



In the greater New York economic area, prices that consumers pay rose during August by an average of 0.1 per cent. And remember that the first half of August was before Nixon froze prices. In September, the first full freeze month, prices rose by an average of 0.5 per cent. The Labor Department statistics show that prices rose five times faster after the so-called freeze than before. That's a freeze?

In some parts of the country, prices rose even faster (0.9 percent in the Philadelphia area), but for the U. S. as a whole, the rate of increase was a very sizeable 0.2 percent in September. Multiplied by the 12 months of the year, that works out to a 2.4 percent annual increase in prices. The **New York Times** commented on these statistics by saying, "The Freeze has been dripping all over the place."

Wages Frozen Solid

By comparison, the wage freeze is a ringing success. The reason is simple: every employer is an eager, enthusiastic enforcer for Nixon. He typically tells his workers, "Look, I'd love to give you the raise I promised or the raise your union contract guaranteed, but you know what the President said. Much as I'd like to, I just can't give you any wage increase at all."

There is no person or institution in a similar position with respect to prices. That's no doubt a major reason why prices have continued to rise. Now there are, of course, the usual choruses of calls for big investigations from politicians. The figures released by the government led Nixon's chief economic advisor Paul W. McCracken, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, to call for an investigation of prices.

It is not clear why more investigations are needed. Nixon has given the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the tax collectors, the power to investigate and enforce the price freeze. But what has the IRS been doing between August 15 and October 31? No one knows, really. The IRS refuses to name price violators. The IRS says some companies did roll back prices when the IRS found them out. But for how long did we all have to pay those higher prices? Why doesn't the IRS force such companies to refund our money to us?

No Price Enforcement

The IRS lifts its veil of secrecy only when a company that illegally raised its prices is brought into Court. As of October 31, according to the **New York Times** of that day, in the whole United States, a grand total of six cases have been taken to Court. The most famous case was the increase in season ticket prices charged by the Atlanta Falcons football team. Do you call that enforcement? No wonder so many companies have easily gotten away with increasing prices. No wonder the government statistics show the inflation continuing.

Congress also seems unable to buck the pressures of Nixon and the corporations who are happy with the freeze. Only one member of Congress introduced a really tough bill to stop illegal

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PAGE 5

COLT RIFLES
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PAGE 7

Election: Barbieri Keeps Lease on City Hall

by Henry Lowendorf
Modern Times Staff

The results of the city elections November 2 were a clear victory for the Barbieri Democratic machine. Bart Guida was re-elected mayor and the Guida-Barbieri Democrats gained an absolute majority of at least 17 of 30 seats on the Board of Aldermen. The election was distinguished by cries of foul play, lots of straight party voting, and the futile switch-over of support by reform Democrats to the losing Republican cause.

The election campaigns this year were "among the dirtiest ever waged," according to some participants. At one point, four Republican aldermanic candidates resigned in wards where reform Democratic candidates were running, and at the same same time reform Democrats endorsed Republican Paul Capra. Most political observers did not think this was just a coincidence.

At another point in order to implicate Capra's Yale ties the Democratic regulars circulated a letter written by a Yale student and printed by the Yale Daily News which attacked Guida and the Democratic party in a vulgar and racist manner.

Dems Control Aldermen

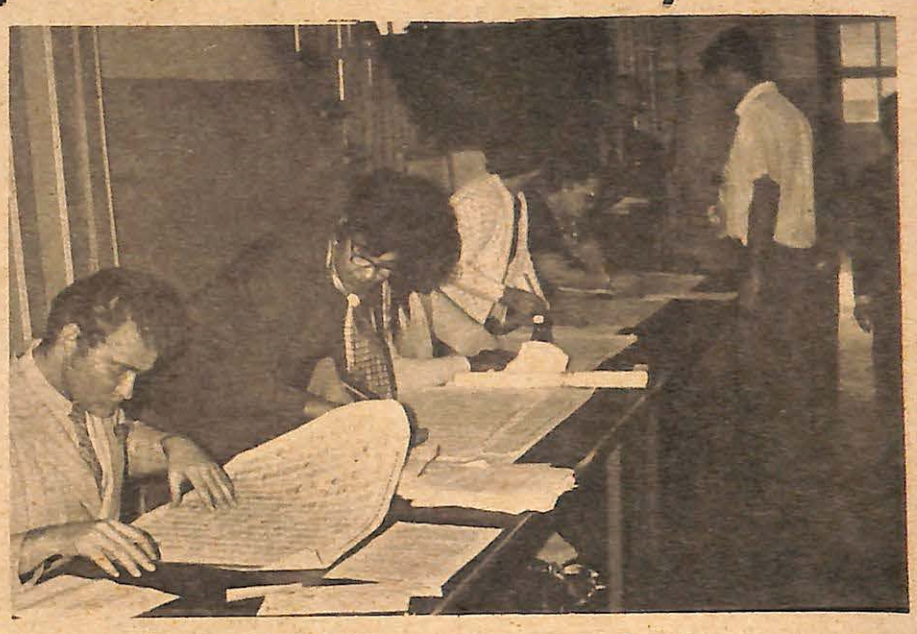
The new Board of Alderman will have only two Republicans instead of the previous seven. There will be a few more reform Democrats, but not enough to threaten regular Democratic control.

The new Board, unless some of the regular Democratsdecide to vote their own consciences on issues, looks like it will again be a yes-man to Barbieri-Guida.

Voting in most of the wards went on a straight party line. Guida and the rest of the Democratic line, including the aldermanic candidate received about the same number of votes. In only about one third of the wards was the vote for alderman much different than for the rest of the Democratic ticket. The same was true of the Republicans, who averaged 16,500 votes, except that Capra ran ahead of his ticket throughout the city by approximately 3000 votes. Thus it appears that a large number of voters entered the voting booth, either pulled the Democratic lever or pulled the Republican lever, or pulled the Capra lever and then left.

Although Democratic primary runner-up Hank Parker threw his support to Capra in the last weeks of the election campaign, the results of the election suggest this had little or no effect on the outcome. Of the ten wards that Capra won on Nov. 2, nine of them (1,2,7, 18, 19, 26, 29, 30; three in the downtown-Yale area, north Orange Street, Whitney-prospect, Goffe-Southern Connecticut, two Westville wards) he won back in 1969. The tenth (ward 27, West Rock area) was new for Capra and the only possible ward which he might thank Parker for.

Parker was unable to deliver in the general election another 6 wards (4, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; one in the Hill, three in Newhallville, two in Dwight-Edgewood) which he took in the September primary. Although Parker received nearly 4000 votes more in the 1971 primary than in the 1969 primary, Capra was able to increase his vote total from 1969 to 1971 only little more than 800 votes. Thus it appears that Parker's new votes did not help Capra.



Ward checkers prepare to check off another voter. (MT photo by G. Frankel)

Dejected telephone answerer at Capra headquarters election night. (MT photo by V. Blaisdell)

MARCH ON WASHINGTON

There will be a demonstration in Washington D.C. on November 20 to protest current restrictive abortion laws. Anyone interested in going with other New Haven women should contact Women vs. Connecticut, 436-0364.

Speak-Out on Abortion

Women Share Pain, Confront Laws

by Rhea Hirshman
New Haven Women's Liberation

Most of us had heard the stories before; if not these stories, then others too much like them. We all think that we know already about the suffering, the butchering the guilt that have made "abortion a frightening, almost surrealistic word even for those of us who believe and know that it need not be that way, who know that it can, given the proper circumstances, *be an action decided upon in freedom and dignity.*

But the Speak-Out on Abortion held last Thursday night at St. Paul's Episcopal Church served to show us that we cannot hear the stories too often. Eighty of us sat in a clean, well-lighted room, and were given a rundown on the technical aspects of the abortion procedure. Then we listened as eight women spoke of their own abortion experiences. Not all the stories were horrifying, but those that were bearable served to sharpen the contrast, to point up even more starkly the agonies and indignities that others of the speakers and millions of other women have been made to suffer.

Happens all the Time

One woman mentioned that the doctor she spoke with demanded curtly, "Well, what's so unusual about your story," as she tried to explain why she wanted, needed, this operation done. And that, although the doctor did not seem to know it, is just the point: there is nothing unusual at all. Again and again on Thursday night one felt that we were all in this together, that the very "usualness" of the stories, the experiences, is what makes us heartsick.

Millions of women at one point or another in their lives do not want to be forced to bear a child; the fact that this is not unusual is what makes us so angry when we confront the still-existing laws and attitudes that force women to undergo experiences such as some described on Thursday, as they attempt only to exercise the very basic right of controlling and being responsible for their own bodies.

There was no such thing Thursday night as indifference. There was some laughter as some of the speakers recounted lighter moments, such as the woman who had distinct memories of her friendly and supportive old doctor's bright orange beret. But then there were the others, such as the woman who was speaking out for the first time who, hours after having had a wire inserted in her uterus, aborted at home and saw the fetuses of her twins as they were ejected from her body. She cried in front of all of us ; there was no shame, as we all cried, or clutched one another. "My God," I thought, "how did she live, how do we all live....?"

that the pain was transmitted to and keenly felt by those of us who did not speak. I was often touched by the understated way in which most of the women speaking described what they had gone through. They did not need to use verbal pyrotechnics; their experiences

Dr. Barbara Robert discusses the abortion procedure used in her clinic in Washington, D.C. She was among the eight panelists who took part in the Abortion Speakout on Thursday evening, November 4 at St. Paul's Church. (M-T photo by Virginia Blaisdell)

Each woman who has had an abortion, depending in large part on what sort of abortion she had, has had to live with it, to come to terms with it in her own way. Again and again, we heard that night, that if we are to be able to live, it will be through support and through knowledge, through communication and sharing.

It horrified us to hear from the woman who, having put herself in the hands of a renowned and, at that time, respected abortionist, was never even told that it was possible, even desirable, to perform a D.and C. (dilation and curettage) with anesthetic; we cringed as she spoke of her unanesthetized screams, cringed even more as she told us that her renowned doctor's words to her were "Shut up!" The stories of physical agony were searing, angering. But perhaps more pitiful were the stories of psychological pain and trauma suffered by women who were made to feel as if they were criminals, made to feel vulnerable and guilty and sick.

It was not too hard for some of the women to speak; for others it was very painful, and the faces in the room showed spoke for themselves.

On the faces of the listeners, too, appeared the shock of recognition, as a name or a place or an event touched on something in the listener's own life. An abortion even a good one, we realized, is often never really over; one wonders what the child might have been like at the same time that one might not regret at all having had the operation.

Even if the eight women who spoke that night were the only ones ever to have gone through what they went through, that would be enough to make all of us go out and do everything we could to get laws and attitudes changed. But these women must be multiplied by thousands.

We heard some of the stories Thursday night and cried for each other and ourselves. We have heard them before; we are continually confronted with the imagination of disaster. It is up to all of us to make sure that we do what we can so that we will not be hearing these stories again.

Reliable Steel Drags Feet On Pollution Control

by Charles Zdravesky
An Employee at Hunt Pierce Co. and member of UAW Local 376.

Reliable Steel Drum Company, 221 Old Gate Lane in Milford has been polluting for the five years of its existence. For five years, Reliable's pollution has made people sick, given them headaches, and hurt their eyes and sinuses.

Last year Reliable's polluting was challenged. In August of 1970, Mr. William N.Whitney of the Milford Department of Public Health was questioned on what actions could be taken to stop the pollution at Reliable.

It took him two weeks to answer, and then his only answer was that the manufacturers that produce the smokey ovens were in the plant, inspecting them.

Three months went by with only token action by Reliable and no action at all by Milford city officials. Morris Fox, president of Reliable Steel Drum Company then stated that survey people would be in the plant by the end of November to see what new equipment would be required. He stated that, "The installation of the new equipment should be completed by January, 1971.

In June, 1971, four months after Fox's stated deadline, Reliable was still polluting.

Mr. Whitney stated that York Research Co. of Stamford, the second research company, was in the Reliable plant and that preventive equipment would now be installed in five to six months. Fox stated in August that the equipment would be "started up the week of February 21," another two month delay.

Reliable Steel Drum is reluctant to release data compiled by York Research on just what is coming out of their stacks.

As things now stand, it will take Reliable Steel Drum eighteen months to stop polluting after the Department of Public Health of Milford had been notified. How many more delays will be made to save Reliable the expense and inconvenience of abiding by the law?

The information in this article was compiled with the help of the Industrial Union Department (IUD) of the AFL-CIO. If you are interested in further information about the I.U.D. contact the New Haven office of the Department of Labor at 746 Chapel St.. telephone 776-2733.

YNFAC Exposes Yale Tricks

Union Drive Shakes Up Yale Brass

by Joelle Dominski
Modern Times Staff

"One thing is for sure. Yale will never be the same again." This is a common saying among clerical and technical workers at Yale these days. The election for union recognition of the Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC) takes place November 17, but even without the vote yet recorded, Yale has been forced to change its ways.

Bill Berndtson of YNFAC told **Modern Times** the following story, for example, about one of the university's many meetings in which it tries to dissuade its employees from joining the union.

The meeting was held at one of the departments at the medical school. Yale's Personnel manager Kimble Williams got up to speak. "What's your name?" one long-time worker asked.

"Kimble Williams," he replied.

"How come we've never heard of you before?" came another remark before he could continue.

Williams replied that he had been head of personnel for the past couple of years. "You probably noticed a change in benefits after I came in," he said proudly.

"Yes," someone responded, "We lost our Christmas vacation."

Yale officials are having to answer to their clerical-technical employees for the first time in anyone's memory. And for many the change is refreshing.

Yale holds its meetings on company time. YNFAC, in order to meet with employees, must hold their meetings off-campus and in the evenings, rather than during work hours.

Berndtson described one meeting for medical school employees recently at the old Cedar Street School. "It was pouring rain, but we still had a full house. People were standing."

"First of all, we have to set the record straight on all the double-dealing and innuendos that the University has been making. The University has been trying to undermine people's confidence in us and the International to which we affiliated last spring. They play on people's fear of the unknown."

"Then we go on to questions that everyone has, questions like 'Will we have to go on strike?' or 'What is binding arbitration?' For some people, the idea of a union is clear and they just need to learn the details of the National Council of Distributive Workers of America, which is the International we affiliated with.

Yale Spreads Rumors

"For other people, a union is a frightening thing. And Yale's innuendos and rumors don't help. For example, Yale goes around telling its employees that the NCDWA President gets $29,000 a year, whereas his salary is $20,000 a year. Little lies like that add up after a while."

YNFAC got a big boost recently when 105 faculty members at Yale signed a letter of support for the union. They pointed out that a union was in the self-interest of faculty, since they would be able to attract and hold onto better trained secretaries and technicians if the salary and benefits were higher.

Yale started to attack the faculty supporters of YNFAC, but then backed off, apparently afraid of re-opening old wounds between faculty and administration. Kimble Williams was quoted by the Yale Daily News as saying "Any protest we made, even if it did disqualify the election, might

Continued on Page 8

LABOR NOTES

Cott Beverage

The contract for 185 workers at the Cott Beverage plant in New Haven, scheduled to expire on November 1, has been extended for one month, according to James McGrail, business agent for Brewery Workers Local 37. The union is waiting to see what the Nixon Pay Board comes up with before negotiating a settlement. Current wages average $3.30 at Cott; fringe benefits promise to be the major issue in the negotiations.

Geometric Tool

Two hundred workers at Geometric Tool Co., members of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), voted on November 2 to extend their expiring contract on a day-to-day basis beginning November 4. Business agent for the Machinists, Warren Hoffman noted that although some progress has been made, both sides "are quite a ways apart." Although negotiations are currently taking place, either party can give 5 days notice to cancel the contract. Wages average $3.55 an hour under the present contract, and the union is seeking "substantial wage increases," important health, pension, and welfare benefits, and additional holidays.

Pond Lily Workers Negotiate for New Contract

Local 2137 of the United Textile Workers of America which represents the workers at Pond Lily in New Haven is presently negotiating a new contract. Pond Lily is located at 1475 Whalley Avenue and is in the business of textile finishing. Watch **Modern Times** for further news of the negotiations. The contract of Local 2137 with Pond Lily expires this month.

Burden of Enforcement of Occupational Safety on Workers

According to the AFL-CIO Executive Council, the 1970 Occupational Health and Safety Act was "a major victory for every American worker." However, because of the indifference of the Nixon administration to the law, most of the burden of enforcement lies with organized labor and individual workers. The AFL-CIO "Says" at a plant level we must equip ourselves to understand and use intelligently the important protections and rights which are provided for workers by this act."

If you have a complaint call the Hartford Federal Safety Officer, 1-244-2494. Ask for complaint forms and a handy reference guide to the Act. For more information contact George Taylor, AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety and Occupational Health, Room 504, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, Tel. 202-293-5-75. In Connecticut, contact Harold Smith, Federal Building-Room 617B, 450 Main Street, Hartford, Conn. 06103. Tel. 244-2294. Most of all contact your shop steward or other union representative!

CUWE Fights State Welfare Cuts

by Linda Garson
Modern Times Staff

The Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees (CUWE) says that Governor Meskill and Welfare Commissioner White's welfare cuts will leave them overworked, underpaid, and unable to provide needed services to welfare recipients. They are fighting the proposed cuts in several ways.

Welfare worker Lou Pelosi explained, "Attorney David Rosen is investigating the possibility of filing Federal suit against the Welfare Department charging it with failure to provide services mandated by Health, Education and Welfare (HEW)."

In addition, the union has formed coalitions with community groups such as the Urban League, League of Women Voters, and the Black Coalition to propose legislation for welfare reform. In an effort to educate suburbanites about the welfare system, the C.U.W.E. has set up a speakers bureau which has sent workers into communities to try and clear up prevalent misconceptions about the welfare recipient and worker.

Meskill's Connecticut Family Assistance Plan allows for an average 15 percent cut in rates, which could mean as much as a 40 percent cut for some families. Welfare recipients, represented by legal assistance lawyers, took the case to court and won a 120 day injunction on implementation of the flat grant system.

This means that the new plan, scheduled to go into effect November 1, will be held off at least until March. Efforts are currently being made by recipients and case workers to prevent the cuts permanently.

In addition to trimming the checks of welfare recipients, Commissioner White and Governor Meskill are trimming the staff of the Welfare Department. Under a program entitled "Separation," welfare workers will lose job security, suffer substantial pay cuts and gain heavier case loads. Not only will workers suffer from this, recipients will too.

Under Separation, there will be two kinds of welfare workers: Maintenance and services workers. Maintenance workers will perform clerical duties such as determining eligibility. They will not be assigned a specific case load and therefore will not be responsible to a specific group of recipients. This will also eliminate all personal contact between recipient and worker.

A recipient could call the Welfare Department five times and speak to five different people, thus destroying all continuity and creating mass confusion. Workers will be expected to handle many more cases than already-overworked employees do now, receiving no increase in pay.

Services workers will handle such problems as marital counseling, special diets, and reported cases of child abuse. Of the 98 Public Assistance workers now performing this function, there will be only 8-15 under the reclassification of jobs.

Separation will reclassify many social workers who now perform services as maintenance workers. This means they will perform only clerical work at a large cut in pay. Maintenance workers will not need a college degree or background in social work. Reclassification will thus serve as a rationale for paying workers at a lower salary level.

C.U.W.E. is working on a separation plan to guarantee job security, equity and adequate community services. The union has drafted an alternative Family Assistance Plan for Connecticut with $6,500 set as a minimum standard for a family of four.

Massive public education is necessary to allay the fears and misconceptions that exist about welfare, and the union is working to help accomplish this. If you have questions about welfare, contact Peter Wolff at the Welfare Department, 787-6181.

Bus Union May Have to Strike Conn. Company

by John Thompson
Financial Secretary, Treasurer, and Business Agent of Local 281

The Amalgamated Transit Union has issued a warning that unless the Connecticut Company makes an acceptable offer by midnight November 21, the bus drivers will be forced to strike. They have been working without a contract since October 1.

Prior to October 1 the union submitted proposals for changes in the contract, but in five meetings the company did not make one specific offer.

The union offered to submit the dispute to final arbitration, but this proposal was also rejected.

The ATU issued a statement saying, "The members of this union are the friends and neighbors of people who ride the company's buses. We regret the inconvenience a strike will cause our friends, but trust that the public knows we have no other choice."

The union has advised the company that it is ready to meet anytime prior to November 21, if the company has a specific proposal to make. Whether a strike occurs now rests directly with the management of the Connecticut Company.

Newhallville Challenges Canal Line Rapid Transit

by Judy Williams

Anti-Route 34 Coalition

A plan to use the New Haven Canal Line as a mass transit corridor has been opposed by the United Newhallville Organization. The proposed plan would take the present Canal Line, which now runs from downtown New Haven, through Newhallville, Hamden, Cheshire and points north, and pave it over, leaving the existing rails so that at alternating times buses (day) and freight trains (night) could run.

The bus service would bring commuters in and out from Cheshire and Hamden. Buses would make only a few stops, cutting travel time from 40 to 60 percent as the Canal Line is almost a direct route to Cheshire.

An advantage of the proposal is that the right of way already exists and little or no land would have to be acquired (unlike the extension of Route 34). It would alleviate the presently heavily travelled Dixwell and Whitney Avenues (Routes 10 and 10A) and the new buses (called Canaliners) would be low-pollution vehicles, using natural gas or liquified petroleum gas.

Safe for Children?

The plan is supported by the Connecticut Department of Transportation and the New Haven Department of Traffic and Parking. Opposition from the Newhallville community has surfaced because the residents fear that the route will make the neighborhood unsafe for children, will impede local traffic, will have no functional purpose for the residents, and may be used as an excuse to take more residential land for eventual expansion.

According to the Department of Traffic and Parking, the buses will travel 40 to 60 miles per hour outside of residential areas, but only 25-30 miles per hour within them, thus as safe, or unsafe, as other traffic. The project plan itself suggests that the rate would be 35 miles per hour throughout the whole system. But it is hard to believe that an express bus line would stay within the city speed limit.

Another point of opposition stems from the fact that most of the Canal Line is at grade level and would completely cut off minor city streets. It would have intersections at major arteries within the neighborhood. The proposal calls for coordinating the passage of buses with existing light systems, the buses having right-of-way, and allow local traffic to cross only when a bus has passed. Furthermore the local traffic tie-up will become sever during rush hours when there is to be a bus running every 3-5 minutes.

Expansion in View

The Newhallville residents are also fearful that the present plan for 2 bus lanes will eventually expand into one for 4 lanes, taking with it needed space for housing. The Traffic and Parking Department denies the need for more land, except 8-10 feet along the right-of-way which will not interfere with existing housing.

However, as traffic increases over time, the pressure to widen the Canal Line may also increase. The State Department of Transportation already has long range plans to make Route 10 into a limited access expressway to run through Hamden and Cheshire.

Whether or not the Canal Line Transit would be of use to Newhallville residents will depend on bus route schedules. The present plan suggests that local buses could use part of the Line in servicing the Dixwell Avenue and Shelton Street areas.

Phoney Poll

Reprinted from Victory Lodge 609 News

"Slanted" questions asked by a pollster with a long history of employment by anti-labor groups was the basis of newspaper reports that union members favored President Nixon's wage-price freeze.

The firm, Opinion Research Corp., says the Republican National Committee didn't pay for the poll but it is circulating the results. Opinion Research has had among its customers in the past the National Right to Work Committee, The American Farm Bureau, a great number of industrial management and ultra-conservative groups. It was hired by the Nixon campaign in 1968. However, despite extensive inquiries, the customer who commissioned this poll remains unknown.

The poll featured these questions, "Do you support President Nixon's decision to take action against unemployment, inflation, and to protect the stability of the dollar as the right or wrong thing to do?"

As one union spokesman put it, "It's no surprise that the poll got an overwhelming 'yes' to such slanted questions. I'd like to see answers to the question: 'Do you favor wage-price controls without controls on profits, interest rates, and stocks?' "

Plea Bargaining: Panthers Negotiate

by Mike McTighe

Modern Times Staff

The trials which brought thousands of protestors and the National Guard to New Haven for May Day 1970 ended quietly October 26 before a handful of spectators.

Black Panthers Rory Hithe and Landon Williams, the last of the 14 charged in the death of Alex Rackley, pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to murder. They will be sentenced November 19.

State's Attorney Arnold Markle told the court that the pleas were the result of "plea negotiations" with the defendants and their lawyers. The terms of the "negotiation" will not be known until the two are sentenced, but there was speculation that one or both of the defendants will be sentenced to "time served", which would allow them to be freed immediately.

Charges Filed

Williams and Hithe have been in jail since June, 1969, when they were arrested in Denver after being implicated in the Rackley murder. Special Public Defender Hugh Keefe, who represents the two, said it would be "improper to comment" on the nature of the plea bargain until after the sentencing.

Williams and Hithe had been charged with aiding and abetting a kidnaping, aiding and abetting a murder (both capital offenses), binding, (which could carry a 25 year sentence), and conspiracy to murder, (a possible 15 year penalty). The first three charges will be dropped as a result of their guilty plea to the last.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The plea bargaining that ended with the defendants' guilty pleas and with the *state dropping most of the charges, is common practice. Courts do not officially* acknowledge this plea-bargaining, but quietly accept it as a way to save the time and effort a trial would involve, each side, supposedly, benefiting from the bargain.

If they had insisted on a trial, Williams and Hithe could have looked forward to perhaps a year in prison while it took place. And they would have faced the possibility of being convicted of more serious crimes than the one they pled guilty to.

The defendants were caught in a dilemma: they could either fight for their innocence, and spend more time in jail, or they could plead guilty and get out now.

The State did not lose anything by making the bargain--it holds all the cards. Markle has saved the State the time and money a long trial would demand; he has another Black Panther conviction to bolster his record; and he avoids the danger of a verdict of innocence or a hung jury.

Previous Defendants

Only three of the 14 Panthers charged in the May 21, 1969 death of Rackley were brought to trial.

In the first trial, Lonnie McLucas was sentenced to 12 to 15 years after being found guilty of conspiracy to murder. He was judged innocent of three more serious charges. McLucas is now appealing to the Connecticut Supreme Court.

The second trial, involving Ericka Huggins and Panther Chairman Bobby Seale, ended in a hung jury. Superior Court Judge Harold Mulvey stopped the State's chance for another trial of the two by dismissing all charges against them. He said the extensive publicity had made another trial impossible.

Two other Panthers besides McLucas are serving prison terms. Warren Kimbro, former head of the local Panther chapter, pled guilty to second degree murder and was given a life sentence.

Kimbro admitted the firing of the first of two bullets that killed Rackley, an alleged police informant. Kimbro's life sentence was reduced to 4 years by the Connecticut Pardons Board at the urging of State's Attorney Markle, who cited Kimbro's cooperation with the State. Kimbro will now be eligible for parole in January.

The other imprisoned Panther, George Sams, also pled guilty to second degree murder and was given a life sentence. It is expected that Markle will ask that his sentence be reduced, like Kimbro's. Sams, the State's star witness in the McLucas and Huggins-Seale trials, admitted to supervising the torture and execution of Rackley.

Thus, even if Hithe and Williams decided to fight the charges and were found innocent (as were Seale and Huggins), they would still probably end up serving more time than either Sams, who was in charge of the killing, or Kimbro, who fired the first shot. And if convicted, they could face a 12-15 year sentence like McLucas, who was acquitted of the most serious charges.

In addition, four Panthers who were charged with capital offenses pled guilty to lesser charges and received suspended sentences, one case was dropped after the defendant agreed to testify for the state, and two cases were handled by Juvenile Court, which releases no public records of its findings.

Williams: Stop Cops Thru Courts

by Joe Dimow
Modern Times Staff

The best way to curb excessive force and illegal activities on the part of the police is probably through the federal courts. This was the view advanced by attorney John Williams at a meeting of the New Haven Committee for Peace and Justice.

The meeting, attended by about 50 people, was held at the First Methodist Church. Williams, formerly a Legal Aid attorney, is now associated with Roraback, Williams, and Avery, a New Haven firm which is well known for willingness to accept political and civil rights cases

Citing various instances of abuse of police power, Williams said that he has filed suit for damages in federal court against several New Haven policemen. Some of the illegal methods he described are threats, intimidation, physical force, taking bribes, and planting fake evidence. Getting informers, who will help build up and "legitimize" arrest records is a major concern of the police, he said.

In recent years, in order to get around some Supreme Court decisions that define "unreasonable" searches and arrests, some policemen have learned to "report" arrests in such a way that they look legal and reasonable regardless of what really happened.

For example, if a policeman stops a person on the street cold, and frisks him, anything found on that person may not be used in court. But, if the policeman says that an informer tipped him off, then it's OK. (The policeman had "reasonable cause" to believe that the person was engaged in a criminal action.)

Suggestions of other methods of attacking this situation , such as, appeals to the Police Commission have yielded little success, according to Williams. Members of the audience verified, that, though occasionally a small grievance is acted on, there is never any real curbing of illegal police activity.

The audience engaged in a discussion of how to educate the public to the idea that the so-called law enforcers are often among the biggest law breakers. Some proposals were political activities to influence who gets on the Board of Police Commissioners and using the differences between various police factions.

There was also a discussion about the Meskill administration's move to cut welfare allotments. A resolution oppossing the cut was passed and the Committee for Peace and Justice expressed their support for the welfare MOMS in their campaign against the cuts.

No Bail: Women in Niantic Jail

by Barbara Rosenberg
Law Student

This article is based on my experiences over the past year working in a legal services project with women detained prior to trial at the Connecticut Correctional Institute for Women (Niantic Prison). Niantic, located on 1000 acres of wooded land near New London, is the only correctional institution for women in Connecticut.

Both black and white women being held for trial are kept in Thompson Hall. They share the common attribute of poverty. If they were not poor, they would be able to purchase release on bail.

Because they are poor, most of the women's lawyers are usually Public Defenders. The lawyers rarely visit their clients, and due to administrative problems--the "need" to control and censor telephone conversations--few telephone calls are permitted.

As a result, a woman often comes into court on little notice, with no opportunity to discuss her case with the person who will represent her. She may be told to plead guilty to a lesser offense as a result of a plea bargain to which she is not a party.

Tedious Routine

The daily regime for pre-trial detainees is a tedious round of housework, sorting greeting cards and watching TV soap operas. The staff becomes a symbol of their imprisonment. Detainees feel that they are treated with condescension and favoritism.

But the administrative staff of Niantic is not entirely responsible for the conditions at the prison. During the time our legal services project has been working at Niantic, we have found the Superintendant and the Thompson Hall social worker, to be cooperative and receptive to new ideas.

However, they cannot change the bases of unconvicted women's problems: that they are poor and cannot make bail; that Niantic is located far from the homes of its inmates; that defense services available are usually inadequate.

These problems are interrelated; lawyers are overworked, and therefore lack the time to make bail reduction motions; women are out of sight and out of mind, so the impetus to make such motions is reduced. Bondsmen will not travel to Niantic to release women who can afford it. Lack of liberty prior to trial often hampers a woman's chance to make a good defense.

Most Not Convicted

Relatively few women held at Niantic prior to trial are ever convicted. Those women who are convicted receive jail sentences *of less than a year for minor offenses like shoplifting or prison or reformatory sentences for more serious offenses like drug sales or manslaughter. Few women convicted for drug use or sales ever receive treatment for their problem.*

Conditions and attitudes at Niantic reflect those of the larger society toward women. The spirit-breaking process of imprisonment is subtle, depending upon psychological rather than on physical punishment.

Women are rewarded, as in the outside world, for passive, fawning, childlike behavior. For example, "good behavior" may be rewarded by permission for a woman to wear more of her own clothing or colored underwear, or to decorate her room, privileges which represent "femininity" in a traditional sense.

Attica Lawyer

The Prison System Must Be Changed

by Gene Frankel
Modern Times Staff

Prison walls should be torn down. If we only improve current prisons we will imprison ourselves.

These are the words of Julian Tepper, Director of the National Legal Aid and Defense Agency, and member of the negotiating committee at Attica last September. Tepper, whose organization handles dozens of prisoner cases a year, knows well the deficiencies of the American prison system.

Although seven out of eight prisoners are returned to society, he points out, 65% of our so-called "correctional facilities" have **no** rehabilitation program whatsoever: 80% of their employees are guards and there is only one psychiatrist for every 4,000 prisoners. The result is a "brutalizing" prison experience which makes it "impossible for the prisoners or guards to remain human."

Tepper is pessimistic about the possibility of reform. "I don't think prisons can be reformed or can reform people," he says. "The system must be changed."

He discussed his reasons for feeling this way in a one-hour talk at Southern Connecticut Thursday, October 14. Tepper places the responsibility for current prison conditions on two factors : the indifference of government officials and the "morally bankrupt concept of prison" held by our society.

Government Indifference

"The government has full power over prisons," and could improve them if it wanted to, he points out. The reason it doesn't is the same reason it doesn't build more schools or provide free medical care: lack of desire.

People with political and financial power don't give a damn for prisoners or guards and their lives.

To illustrate this point, Tepper cited the case of Attica. Before the uprising, the state of New York claimed that there was no money available for a narcotics rehabilitation program at the prison, where 75% of the inmates are on drugs. After the events, however, the state managed to find $300,000 for an investigation and $500,000 to hire more guards. "It's all a question of priorities. There are no votes in prison reform."

Class Bias

Official neglect, however, only reflects a deeper "class bias of the legal system" as a whole, according to Tepper. The middle class, he argues, "uses the law as a tool to handle the lower classes." That is why middle class crimes, like price-fixing, cheating on income tax, and phony insurance claims, are punished lightly (if at all), while lower class crimes (burglary and theft) carry stiff penalties. That is why a person with money can bail his way out of jail, while a poor person must remain behind bars, unable to obtain a lawyer or to prepare his defense.

Prison reform is thus very much a political issue. "If not, why," Tepper asks, "are poor people and blacks in jail more often, and more often denied parole?"

"Until we end the class bias of the legal system," Tepper says, "our prisons will remain something between concentration camps and warehouses for certain classes which are seething in revolt."

Recommends Shorter Sentences

Despite his over-all pessimism, Tepper has some concrete proposals for change. First, he thinks the number and length of prison sentences should be drastically reduced, and that the number of inmates in all prisons should be cut to about 25% of the present figure. He points out that the U.S. has the longest average prison sentences of any western nation, and seven out of eight prisoners return to society having learned only how to become better criminals in prison.

"Every warden I have talked to admits that 75% of his prisoners could be released without any danger to society," Tepper says. Such a reduction in the numbers of prisoners would free a considerable amount of money (now spent on guards' salaries) for prison reform.

Julian Tepper, director of National Legal Aid, discussing prison reform at Southern Conn,, Oct. 14: (evening approx. 8 p.m.). (M-T photo by Gene Frankel)

Tepper's second point is that prisons should be placed in the community that inmates come from. It is foolish, he argues, to take minority-group convicts from New York City and send them to an upstate town like Attica, where the guards are all white and where relatives can only visit with difficulty.

If prisons were in the cities, they could use the resources and personnel of an urban center for rehabilitation programs. Also, the nearness of friends and relatives would boost inmate morale and make the men more anxious to be released.

Four advocates of War Tax Resistance (WTR) cycled into New Haven this week to continue their Maine to Boston ride for peaceful uses of tax money. Titled "Project Roll," the cycle for WTR has included car lifts to populated areas, but with 30 to 40 miles of cycling into and out of such areas.

In New Haven, Project Roll riders and several local participants met telephone company employees on the sidewalks during the 3 - 5 shift change Monday afternoon. Why we resist telephone taxes was the most frequent topic of conversation. Later at an 8:00 meeting at Branford College, Yale, they met with a small number of area activists and supporters.

Committee for Non-Violent Action members Dave and Marion Brown have been both coordinators and participants in the Project. Brad Burkhart represented CNVA at the Branford College meeting; Bob Olley represented WTR (NY,NY). For more information, please contact these persons, or CNVA.

Editorial

Myths Mask Welfare Cuts

The American welfare system was devised as the cheapest way to keep people alive until the economy has a need for them. Welfare is supposed to be a temporary form of relief, until you get back on your feet. But unemployment and underemployment are not temporary features in the American economy. Even in boom years there are millions of people unemployed. The big corporations like it that way - they need a pool of extra bodies waiting on their shifting production plans.

What are the alternatives to welfare? The government could leave the permanently unemployed to shift for themselves. But that could lead to the kind of social protest which existed in the 1930's before welfare was instituted. Or the economy could be radically restructured so that no one would need welfare. But that is even more threatening to the capitalist system. Welfare is cheaper and easier - and politicians can always boost their popularity by looking for ways of making it even cheaper.

Commissioner of Welfare Henry White, Governor Meskill and the kept press have been loudly defending the latest "reforms" in the Connecticut welfare. They have found a way to cut the costs. Meskill and White count on working people being so hard-pressed financially that they will applaud this program of vicious attacks against those least able to fight back.

In the name of administrative efficiency, Commissioner White has instituted a new system of flat grants. The flat grant itself could be a good thing. It gives the welfare client control over his or her own spending. What makes the flat grant criminal is the way the welfare department calculated how much money each family would get. They took the average figure previously paid to a family of a given size and then cut by 15%. Since they calculated the average on the basis of White's new lower rent standards, the resulting cuts in monthly payments to Aid to Dependent Children cases are actually from 20 to 40%.

Lowering the rent standards sounds reasonable enough. $160 should be as high as a family of four need pay a month for rent. And it is about time to end the rake-off slum lords make by renting to welfare clients. But as anyone knows who has looked for an apartment in New Haven, it is almost impossible to find a decent apartment at rents below $160. By cutting rent payments without providing good, cheap housing, the welfare department is giving clients the grim choice of eating less or facing eviction.

Governor Meskill has defended the welfare cuts with the claim that welfare clients will receive as much as a worker who earns $2.29 an hour. To arrive at the $2.29 figure, Meskill used inflated medical allowances for welfare families. But even if Meskill's figures were correct, $2.29 an hour is not enough to live on - not for a welfare client and not for a worker.

The **New Haven Register** admits that the cuts are tough on welfare clients, but argues that tax payers are having a hard time, too. Economy measures, the **Register** claims, are what the taxpayer wants. The truth of the matter is that working people would be much better off if welfare clients worked and paid taxes too. The real problem is that the whole welfare system is an "economy measure."

A real economy measure would be to allow everyone to work with dignity, to transform our economy so that human values come before profit. In the meantime, we must fight to stop the welfare cuts, throw out Commissioner White, and expose Meskill's economy moves as a reactionary attempt to buy votes with starvation.

China and The U.N.

We have only two comments on the admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations. First, the issue for UN members was not to *admit* the 700 million people of China–China has been a UN member since its start–but simply to decide which of two governments represented them. The UN decided that the Nationalists on Taiwan, anti-communist to the core, did not represent China, while the Communists in Peking did.

The second thing we can say is that Nixon does not speak for us when threatening to hold back US contributions to the UN because the UN decided to recognize what everyone always knew anyway. Seating the Peking government in the UN may be a defeat for Nixon, making him angry. But for all Americans who see the chance of discussing problems with the Chinese people and government, of learning from an old and wise civilization, and of understanding how their system works–for us, if not for our government, it is a welcome victory.

World Affairs

Puerto Rico: A Victim of U.S. Colonialism

by Steve Ellner
Modern Times Staff

This is the first of a series of three articles on Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans.

It is often claimed that underdeveloped nations must attract foreign industry in order to improve the lot of their people. The case of Puerto Rico proves the fallacy of this theory. Despite phenomenal success in bringing industry to their island, most Puerto Ricans face conditions of staggering poverty.

Puerto Rico's "commonwealth" status is an anachronism. In fact, the country is the victim of a clasical colonialism to which only a handful of small islands are still subjected. In essence, real political and economic control resides in Washington.

Since 1948, Puerto Ricans have had the right to elect their own governor, whose powers are severely limited. Nevertheless, the people have never been given the right to determine their status as either a colony, a state, or an independent nation.

The creation of a free and independent Puerto Rico has always been resisted by American political leaders. As early as 1824, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams warned the South American liberator Simon Bolivar against any effort to free Puerto Rico and Cuba, then in Spanish hands.

Seventy-five years later, the United States sent troops into the island in order to claim it as one of the spoils of the Spanish American War. This invasion occurred after Puerto Ricans had struggled for and had been granted complete independence by Spain.

"Operation Bootstrap"

The effort to industrialize Puerto Rico by attracting U.S. industry began after World War II and was labelled "Operation Bootstrap." In order to accomplish the task, the local government with the aid of Washington converted the island into a human quarry. It granted U.S. firms every conceivable incentive including generous subsidies for everything from transportation to job training as well as seventeen year tax incentives.

The U.S. government spurred this effort by permitting a special Puerto Rican minimum wage, substantially lower than that of the mainland. Today the average wages for the island's workers are 12 percent lower than those in the U.S., even though prices are 12 percent higher than those on the mainland.

A quarter of a century has elapsed since the U.S. proclaimed Puerto Rico a "showcase" under "Operation Bootstrap." Relative to the poorest state in the nation, however, nothing has changed during these years: Mississippi's per capita income was and continues to be 80% higher than that of Puerto Rico.

Most staggering of all is the level of unemployment - which exceeds that of the U.S. during the 1930's. According to the Wall Street Journal, the rate ranges from 12 to 30 percent.

Meaning of Foreign Domination

Today the important economic decisions which determine whether Puerto Rican people will be able to work, or will be able to eat and stay alive are made by heads of U.S. corporations. Their first and only allegiance, of course, is to the stockholders of their companies.

Likewise, Pentagon officials thousands of miles away determine the use of much of the island's land. In fact, they own, and do not have to pay taxes on, 13 percent of it. Puerto Rico, with 13 bases, 2 of which have nuclear capacity, has become this country's major military post outside of the U.S. itself.

Mass poverty, unemployment, the Vietnam War - they have all proven to the Puerto Rican people an important point. Without power and control over what goes on in their territory, their own well-being becomes an inconsequential fact, determined by the men of another nation whose interests are anything but their own.

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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movembent

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commerical papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent helath care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, George Andrews, Harry Andrews, Jan Baecker, Elizabeth Bennett, Marshall Bergen, Virginia Blaisdell, Matt Borenstein, Arlene Butler, Greg Butler, Katrina Clark, Ellen Comisso, Arlyce Currie, Joan Dimow, Joe Dimow, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, Suzy Duling, Steve Ellner, Art Fleischner, Linda Garson, Sam Goodwin, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Bill Hersey, Shoshana Hersey, Larry Hogan, Eileen Hoffman, Peter Jackson, Alan Kay, Henry Lowendorf, Pat Lowendorf, Scott McIntosh, Alan McKnight, Art Mazer, Patti Miller, John Moldenhauer, Kathy Moldenhauer, John Moulder, Betty Murray, Stephanie Ney, Steve Ney, Laurie Nussdorfer, Barbara O'Connell, Craig O'Connell, Peter O'Connell, April Reiss, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Greg Smith, June Taylor, Dan Vapnek, Virginia Walbot, Dick Wieland, Karen Wolff, Rick Wolff.

Colt Shoots For Profits With M-16 Rifle Defects

by Joel Rogers
student

The following is the first in a two part series of articles to appear in **Modern Times** *that will summarize testimony given by the Connecticut Citizen's Action group, who are workers in in Colt Firearms, a company in Hartford. The worker's testimony describes a consistant and delibdescribes a consistent and deliberate policy of corporate malpractice regarding the safety and reliability of their product the M-16 rifle. The M-16 is the weapon used most regularly by U.S. forces in Vietnam. In 1967 it came under widespread attack from fighting men for its inconsistent and often dangerous performance in the field.*

The report of the Connecticut Citizens Action Group was prepared by Toby Moffett, the director of the group, and William Sklar, a law student at the University of Conn.

To whom can the soldier in the field turn when his rifle fails to fire, or when a spare part fails to fit? If he lives to tell the tale, he can turn to the arms manufacturers who have found it very profitable to sell the government defective goods.

Since 1963, Colt's Firearms, Inc., a subsidiary of Colt Industries, has produced 2.5 million M-16 rifles at a cost to the taxpayer of $250 million.

For the past five years and perhaps longer, Colt has systematically practiced *a program of deceit intended to circumvent required government testing procedures.* Employees assigned to the endurance guns have been under standing orders to hide malfunctions, particularly those which could cause a shipment to be rejected.

Colt's quality control specialists have closely monitored the tests to discover weakened parts. However, the purpose of this monitoring has not been to detect errors in processing which might affect the performance of the rifle in combat, but to pinpoint those defects that must be concealed from government inspectors.

Inspection Process

Every M-16 rifle produced by Colt receives a series of inspections. When the individual gun is first assembled and operable, it is checked over for obvious defects. If found to be acceptable after this very superficial inspection it is taken to the firing range. There, two further tests are made. One is the test of basic functioning, to determine whether the gun can cycle a bullet safely and at the proper rate of speed. Faults are generally corrected on the spot, with an adjustment or part replacement.

"It is standard practice that if the gun should fail to feed and fail to fire, we pull back the charging handle, recharge the gun and continue firing without the government men detecting it. The Colt weapon technician would keep the government agent occupied during the cover up. If a weakened extractor spring is causing trouble, the Colt men (the quality control technicians) might give you a new spring without the government men knowing it."

If accepted after this test, the weapon is placed on a concrete mount from which it is fired in a target and accuracy test. An inaccurate rifle is set aside in especially marked repair racks. An accepted gun is sent out of the range to the wash room, where it is disassembled, cleaned, and reassembled.

In the washroom, while the rifle is partially disassembled, Colt's quality control analysts have another opportunity to conceal defects. One way in which this is done is to have the company quality control officer precede the government inspector and the targeter into the washroom. Concerned over some part of the endurance gun, the officer selects from fresh assembly-line parts a replacement for the test weapon. The chosen part is immersed in a parts' washbasin filled with a murky solution and capped with a layer of foam.

Sleight of hand

He then informs the targeter in which corner of the basin the part lies, and orders him to swap the the worn part for the new one.

Obviously there is no guarantee that the part that wore so badly in the endurance gun will not wear badly in all the other guns in the sample. Replacing a single part in a specific gun does not insure the safety of the entire shipment.

Another worker: "Parts including carriers, extractor springs, and bolts are switched on the endurance gun, out of sight of the government men. For example, if we see the extractor spring is weakened, at the 1,000 round regular wash break, the spring is switched by the targeter or the quality control analyst."

The weapon is then moved to the final inspection room, where it is given another 'once over' by government inspectors. A sample set of guns is then selected from the batch of 6000 which have passed the 'inspection' and are almost ready for shipment. This selected set undergoes an additional series of functional and accuracy tests. If the guns in the selected group are approved, the whole shipment is approved, and off it goes.

'Quality' Control

Quality-controlled tests are 'flagging operations' designed to signal weaknesses anywhere in the production line. A malfunction in the course of a performance test may indicate more than a mere defective weapon; it may also reflect a specific human or mechanical weakness in the production line which, unchecked, could adulterate every weapon.

When quality controls are maintained, excessive or specifically unacceptable malfunctions are speedily reported, engineers and designers are put on notice of line deficiencies, and the weaknesses may be identified and corrected.

Another function of quality controlled performance tests are to detect and reject defective weapons or shipments. In the endurance and interchange tests, integrity is especially critical because each selected weapon represents the quality and precision of all 6000 guns in the shipment. Hiding a product defect in any one rifle might mean overlooking a similar defect in every other member of the shipment. This could result in delivery of a 6000 gun shipment of unproven weapons.

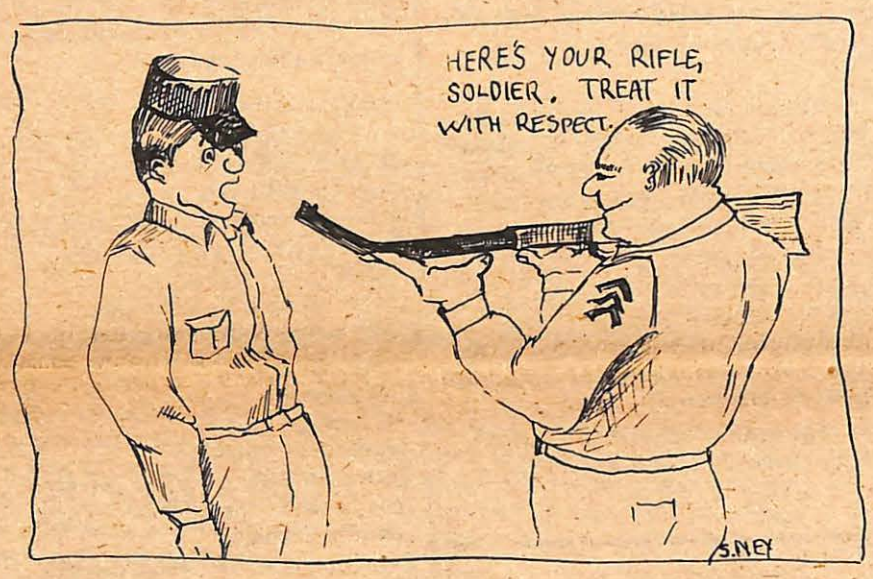
Unfortunately, Colt's quality-control program, stressing exchange of parts, hiding of defects, and deception, does little to insure the proper functioning of the M-16 rifle in combat. On the contrary, these practices insure that specific endurance guns which are defective are delivered to the U.S. military and that the shipments they represent are not proved reliable.

Good for Profits

However, Colt's quality control program *does* serve to increase the profits of Colt by saving the company the expense of remedying deficiencies in its production procedures and of retesting rejected shipments.

Colt's quality-control procedures make the detection of failures unlikely. Unfortunately, for the American public and the soldiers who must depend on the M-16 in extended combat situations, Colt's quality-control system has become a profit-control system.

This fact is borne out even further by evidence, based on sworn worker testimonies, to be presented in the next issue of **Modern Times**. In this article, workers will describe how bent, obviously defective barrels are banged on cement floors and between steel firing mounts to straighten them out, and how other defective guns are processed for shipment to U.S. draftees in Vietnam, behind the backs of government inspectors.



"The Subcommittee is interested not only in getting the facts, but in seeing that they are reported accurately. Colt Industries shares in this interest. We categorically assert that inspection standards are never violated. In fact, we know of not a single instance when a rifle that had been shipped showed any deviation from quality control standards at the time of shipment."

Mr. Paul Benke, President, Colt's Firearms, Inc. appearing before the House Special Subcommittee on the M-16 Rifle, 1967.

"After every thousand rounds or so we tell Mr. Ivy (the range supervisor) what sort of problems we have covered up in the last series. Parts, including carriers, extractor springs, and bolts, are switched on the endurance gun, out of sight of government men."

A targeter on the testing range at Colt's, 1971.

Write on

Tells It Like It Is

Dear Sirs:

Thanks for **Modern Times**. At last - a newspaper that tells it like it is! Keep up the good work and let us poor folk have a newspaper to speak for us.

Yours Truly,
Marge Joseph

MT Women's Page?

To the Editors:

I was disappointed in the tone and content of your article of November 1 about Joan Capra. The author was clearly interested in Mrs. Capra only as the wife of a "celebrity." She discusses the woman's taste as a homemaker and fails to approach any political questions with her.

Trying to praise Mrs. Capra, the author says of her, "She thinks when she must." What an insult to women! Marry a Yale liberal and artfully decorate your kitchen, and you, too, can make the feature page of **Modern Times**.

I expect this kind of drivel from the **Register** women's page, but I have come to expect more from **Modern Times**.

Yours,
Helen Wood
Paul Krustapentus

"Lenny" Is a Great Play

To the Editor:

I should like to urge everybody to hasten to the Brooks Atkinson Theater in New York City to see one of the great acting performances of all time by Cliff Gorman in a wonderful play called "Lenny." It goes without saying that Lenny Bruce was way ahead of his time.

It has been said that the four or five letter words are not the worst in our language, but the real dirty words are nigger, kike, wop, spick, etcetera.

And there is one word that should not be bandied about by President Nixon but should be acted on immediately, and that word of course is PEACE.

Yours,
Sydney Berliner
Croton-on-hudson
New York

Bored at Peace Rally

Dear Editor:

Hartford's Mayor Athanson, perennial liberal candidate Joe Duffy, State Sen. Wilbur Smith, and a host of other vote-seekers and ward heelers were the principal attractions at the Oct 13 "Peace and Justice" rally here. As a result, a bored and restless crowd of about 500 turned out instead of the predicted 5,000 or the thousands that had turned out last year to protest the war.

The message of the rally was clear from almost every speaker (a woman's liberationist and a Black Panther were the only exceptions), vote, vote, vote. All the speakers were radical in attacking the war, poverty, racism, etc. and all had the same message: elect me.

This was the first fruit of the new unity between the two anti-war coalitions, NPAC (Nat'l Peace Action Coalition), and PCPJ (Peoples' Coalition for Peace and Justice). They have found unity on the basis of their common opportunism.

If Hartford is any example of what is going on across the country, the organized anti-war movement is in deep trouble. It is all the more urgent for revolutionaries to work out a philosophy of revolution around which the forces of revolution can unite.

Richard Greeman
Hartford.

Intimidation Charged in West Haven

Teachers Attack "Truant" Status

At an emergency meeting on November 4th, West Haven teachers voted unanimously to launch a campaign to get their Board of Education to stop "intimidating" teachers into coming to work sick.

The West Haven Board has hired a truant officer to check on teacher absence and has started demanding medical notes from doctors justifying one day absences.

The teachers voted to issue strong press releases criticizing Board actions and to ask West Haven teachers, parents, union members and other concerned citizens to write letters of protest to Board of Education Charman Nugent, and to the West Haven City News.

The meeting on the 4th was called because Ted Mack, West Haven Federation ex-president, was threatened with suspension and firing for refusing to hand in a medical excuse.

Teachers are bound by state law to obey all written administrative orders. If a teacher refuses to follow any written order, he or she can be brought up on charges of "insubordination" and fired.

Ted Mack wrote to the Board and explained that he had not seen a doctor during his one day absence. He said he was willing to submit to a medical exam if the Board would pay for it. At press time, the Board had taken no further action.

Speakers at the teachers' meeting on the 4th condemned the Board of Educations policies on absences. Ralph De Matteo, president of the West Haven teachers union, claimed that the Board was not really interested in stopping the few individuals taking illegitimate sick days, but wanted to scare sick teachers into coming to work, so the Board would not have to hire substitutes.

"They're only doing it to make money off us to spend on another skating rink or on the Yankees," claimed Stanley Heller, Federation Legislative Chairman.

Robert Brunell, President of the Connecticut Federation of Teachers pledged full financial and legal backing by the state organization.

Letters supporting the teachers position can be addressed to the West Haven City News, 666 Savin Ave., West Haven and to James Nugent, Chairman, Board of Education, City Hall, Campbell Ave., West Haven, Conn.

The Truant Officer

Truant Officer came to my house one day
to make up lies to dock my pay
though I was in a sickly way
he sure did give a frown'o
Frown'O Frown'O
Though I was in a sickly way
He sure did give a frown'o

My eyes were red
My body ached
Sixteen doctors pills I had to take
But the officer said I'm an obvious fake
I was cheatin on the town'o
Town'o Town'o
The officer said I'm an obvious fake
I was cheatin on the town'o

I said you're right
so let's not fight
and I shook his hand
cause I saw the light
But he got so sick that very night
Now he's six feet under ground'o
Ground'o Ground'o
He got so sick that very night
Now he's six feet under ground'o

Now teachers all
Hear my plea
We never get sick
In school we should be
Even if we infect the whole country
West Haven's budget will be sound'o
Sound'o Sound'o
Even if we infect the whole country
West Haven's budget will be sound'o

Carpool Aids Prison Visits

Citizens for Better Correctional Institutions (CBCI) formed a carpool program to provide transportation to local prisons for relatives of inmates there.

The group needs local volunteers willing to drive inmate relatives to Cheshire, Niantic, Sommers, and Meriden prisons. A spokesman for CBCI said that many inmates never receive visits from their families because the persons cannot obtain transportation to prisons.

"The loneliness and despair of a man facing a prison sentence without any visits from loved ones often goes from worse to worse," a spokesman said. "How can we ever hope to rehabilitate men convicted of crimes if we cut them off from all love and support from their families?" he added. Anyone wishing to participate in this program by driving carpools should phone CBCI at 624-2521.

Citizens for Better Correctional Institutions will meet Monday, November 22 at 8 p. m. at First United Methodist Church, College and Elm Streets, and alternate Mondays thereafter.

This group is open to all concerned citizens and especially ex-jail and prison inmates and their families. Further planning will be made for the carpools to the Sommers, Cheshire, Niantic and Meriden institutions.

For further information contact Pastor James H. Davis (624-2521).

Season of the Witch II

New Haven Women's Liberation Band playing for Season of the Witch II at Albertus Magnus College. The proceeds were split between the Women's Center and the Band. Three hundred men and women from the New Haven area came and danced and drank cider together, and a good time was had by all.

(M-T photo by Alan Kay)

Union Drive At Yale

Continued from page 3

hurt Yale so much that it wouldn't be worth it."

Two small committees formed recently in opposition to YNFAC One of them called FACT, is actively anti-union. Included on its executive committee are two confidential secretaries and the wife of a Yale management employee, all ineligible for the union. The other group, which has no name and which includes some workers in the Science area of the campus, was also started by an employee who is technically ineligible to vote in the union election.

"The second group agrees with what we have done," said Arlyce Currie of YNFAC, "but they think that now that Yale is scared, they will deal fairly with us even if there's no union. But after three years of organizing experience we in YNFAC know that's not true."

"The only reason Yale is spending so much money to improve their image and seem responsive is because a union would cost them more money. The only thing they listen to is legal pressure and people-power."

"We just hope that they come around before the election and realize that a union is necessary," she concluded.

The last week of campaigning will find YNFAC taking to the air waves. They are scheduled to be on RSVP on WELI radio on November 11. In addition, the union has challenged Kinble Williams to a public debate - on company time.

Prison Conditions Harming Health Of Angela Davis

by Betty Condon

N. H. Committee to Free Angela Davis

Reports that Angela Davis' health is deteriorating due to abusive prison conditions have spurred efforts by the Committee to Free Angela Davis to get her out of jail.

We on the New Haven Committee are currently increasing our efforts in collecting signatures for the Angela Davis bail petition. Approximately 5,500 signatures have been collected in the New Haven area so far. The extended goal for New Haven is 5000 more signatures. The Eastern region is 100,000 signatures short of the new goal of 250,000.

We think that Prof. Davis must be released as soon as possible, not only to increase her chances of a fair trial but also for health reasons. In the one year that she has been imprisoned she has had three new prescriptions for glasses. This deterioration of her vision has been attributed by several physicians to being confined in an 8' x 8' windowless cell. Her prescription for glasses was delayed for two months, during which time she had severe headaches from eyestrain. Her prescription for darvon was also delayed, thus giving no relief from these headaches. Davis has also developed symptoms which indicate possible early glaucoma, a disease which can result in blindness.

Angela's inadequate diet and lack of exercise have affected her health and lowered her resistance to infection. Her meals have consisted at times of a peanut butter sandwich with less than a teaspoon of peanut butter.. She has lost 20 pounds. Although she is supposed to have outdoor exercise twice a week she has only had this five times thus far. As a result of this she has developed pitting edema of the lower legs, a swelling due to accumulation of fluids. Her doctor prescribed support stockings for this which she did not receive for over a month.

She has endured other abuses among which are beatings, witholding medicine prescribed by her physician, and extreme temperature changes within short periods of time.

Richard E. Arnason, the judge in Angela's trial received a report from the Chief Deputy Probation Officer of Marin County recommending that Davis be released on bail. Under the California Constitution California bail can be denied only in capital offences when "the proof is evident or the presumption is great." There has been no evidence presented thus far that would indicate to the public that this is the case. In spite of these facts Judge Arnason refused to set bail. Through this petition we are demanding to know why.

Among those who have issued an emergency call for the release of Angela Davis are actor Ossie Davis, and Henry Winston, Chairman of the Communist Party. Winston, himself, was also a victim of political persecution. He became blind while in prison due to lack of needed medical attention. Many other political prisoners are now enduring similar conditions.

During the past six months our other activities have included speaking and leafletting at various schools, factories, churches and demonstrations. We are currently involved in the coalition which is fighting the proposed welfare cuts.

Those wishing to sign the petition, collect signatures, or just read it and talk about it can do so at the Angela Davis Bookstore, second floor, 17 Broadway, New Haven, 865-5535.

Search For Alternative Funds For Day Care: I

by Liz Farrell
Modern Times Staff

Modern Times wishes to thank Steve Darley, a New Haven Legal Assistance lawyer who helped set up the statewide day care committee, for his invaluable aid in this article, the first of a series on day care issues.

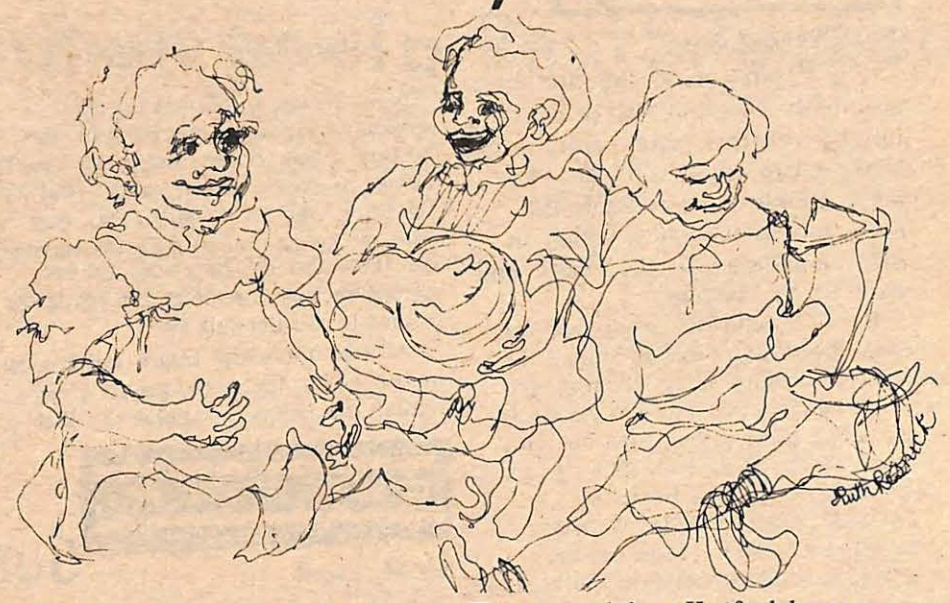
Day care centers all over Connecticut that rely on state funds face many problems. Most programs, after a promising start, suffer from the effects of poor funding and hostile state administration. To combat this, day care people from all over the state got together two years ago and formed a state-wide day care committee to work for improved day care laws.

Right now the committee is meeting with legislators to change some of the regulations affecting day care funds. One problem is the definition of who's eligible for federal matching funds.

Washington matches the amount of day care money put up by the state for children whose families are "former, potential, and current welfare recipients." Qualifications in each category are spelled out in detail by state regulations. The committee wants state guidelines changed so that a fairer number of people qualify for federal matching funds. Here's how. In addition to already eligible residents of Model Cities neighborhoods or public housing projects, state regulations should also include people who live in low-income areas. And in addition to "employed one-parent families with insufficient income," they'd make "employed two-parent families with insufficient income" eligible. Result: more matching funds for day care.

The state administration itself also causes problems. The day care committee supported a bill designed to overhaul day care administration. While the Department of Finance & Control and the Welfare Department competed to administer day care, the state-wide committee succeeded in keeping it under the Department of Community Affairs (DCA). Committee opposition to Welfare Department control was unanimous. Nobody, black or white, wanted to see state funds for day care limited to welfare recipients.

But DCA control is only a stopgap solution. Now they aim toward a new Division of Child Services proposed by the Etherington Report (a study commissioned by Gov. Meskill on reorganization of state departments and agencies).



Changes in DCA personnel and procedures haven't helped day care. "People who had key positions under the old administration were demoted to meaningless jobs," says Darley, "and new ones embrace the Meskill philosophy."

Bureaucratic lags still delay funds, despite new methods and renewed promises to straighten things out. The Department of Finance & Control is also no help. DCA-approved funds must go through them. Their demand that a Hartford day care center justify the tricycles in its budget is typical.

Says Darley: "If Finance & Control makes a determination that no day care center needs tricycles, none would get tricycles. Day care people want some flexibility about how money is to be spent within the limited amount available. They can't understand how Finance & Control who never visited their centers can cancel parts of their budget. It makes them feel the entire Meskill administration is playing games with them."

Problems like these will keep the committee busy.

Women Organize Political Caucus

by Edie Zipser
Modern Times Staff

A branch of the National Women's Political Caucus is being formed by women of the New Haven area, and will be known as the Greater New Haven Women's *Political Caucus. Each local group is organizing to accomplish* some of the goals adopted by the national organizing conference in July.

The goals include training women to organize politically on state and local levels, to run for office, and to evaluate and support candidates as well as raising women's issues in every election and publishing candidates' voting records.

Many women who have worked on the campaigns of others now hope to use this experience in running their own campaigns. They are anxious to provide training situations so that women, now without experience, will be able to run for office by 1972.

The New Haven caucus intends to make up evaluation criteria for candidates, women or men, in order to more effectively investigate and publically examine them. Hope was expressed that a group could become united enough and powerful enough to dissuade two good candidates from running against each other.

Women's Issues

Among the 'women's issues' the caucus hopes to focus in on are: 1. enforcement of all existing anti-discrimination laws; 2. elimination of tax inequities; 3. fair treatment of working women, regardless of marital status, including parental tax deductions for child care and household expenses, maternity benefits, and voluntary parental leave for childbirth; 4. repeal of laws that affect a woman's right to decide her own reproductive and sexual life; 5. an adequate income for all Americans based on the definition of the National Welfare Rights organization; and 6. an end to the Vietnam War.

The New Haven Women's caucus is now attempting to reconcile the expectations of 40 people with a great diversity of past experience. The women involved have come through their commitment to such groups as the League of Women Voters, Women's Strike for Peace, and *New Haven Women's Liberation.*

Aldermanic Candidate

One guest at the group's second meeting was Evelyn Brownstein, a candidate for alderman in the November 2 election. She described her entry into New Haven politics as member of a ward committee which held no meetings for two years. Judy Lerner, a delegate to the National Caucus, gave her impressions of the organizing conference.

The steering committee of the New Haven Women's Political Caucus invites interested women to contact them: Helen Bosley, Lee Novick, Leona Peterson, Ruth Schwartz, Irene Smith.

'PARA' S

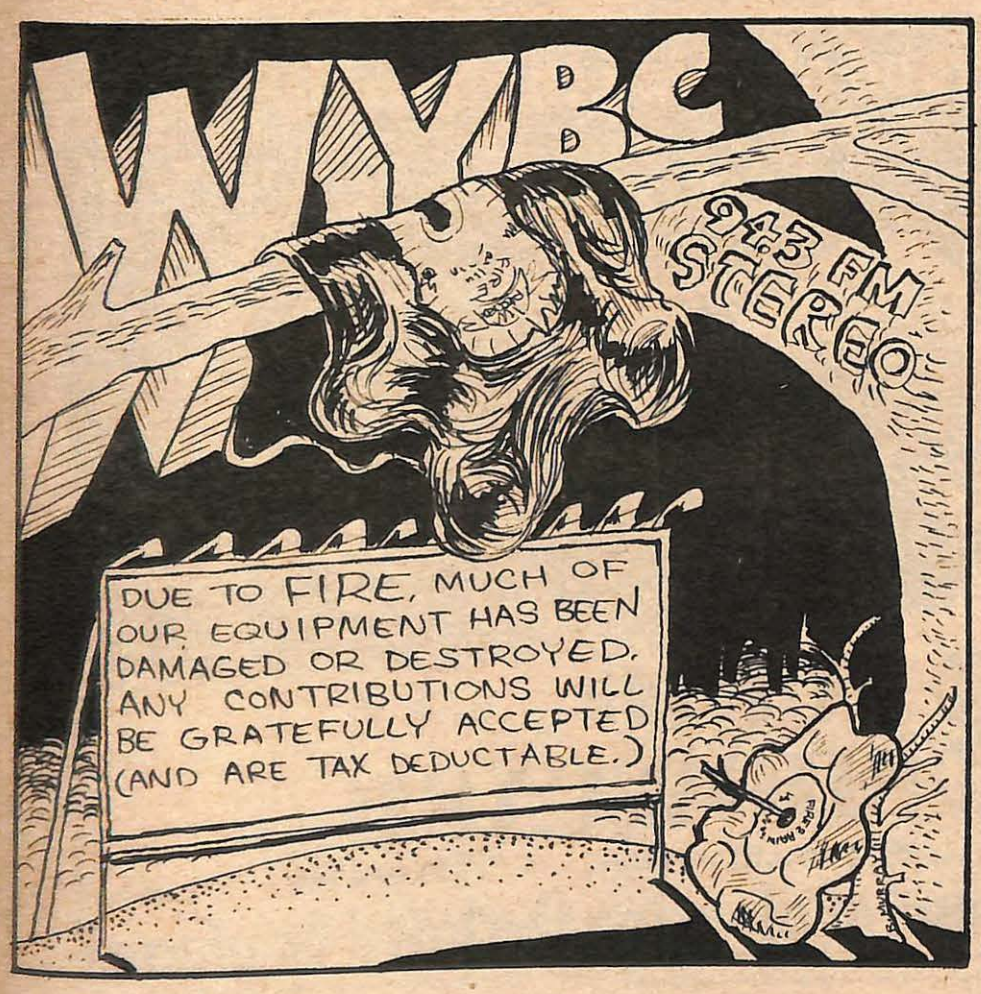
continued from page l

Most women who are on welfare who begin teaching for Headstart have to stay on welfare because in many cases their salaries are even lower than their welfare checks. Headstart pay checks are often just a welfare supplement.

As one paraprofessional put it "These Headstart jobs are supposed to be a golden opportunity for the poor, but they seem like a golden opportunity to save money on teachers and subs."

Headstart parents are used as substitute teachers but they are paid $10. a day instead of the $20. a day paid to a regular substitute teacher. In this way parents are hired to help the Headstart program get around the Teacher's Union's minimum wages. Whose "golden opportunity" is this?

It has taken three years of hardwork to win the union election. The fight for decent salaries, pensions and job security can now begin.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Are We Competing?

by Mike Holodnak

For Capitalism to function it is absolutely essential that it economically controls people from whose labor it can make a profit. The more people it so controls the more profits it makes, which in turn contributes to the health and vigor of the system.

But now, with the colonialized and neo-colonialized people all around the world demanding to be free from economic slavery, the system is experiencing severe chest pains. Even our illustrious Doctor Dick, with all his tricks, cannot do much to halt it.

COMPETE, COMPETE, we must have more COMPETITION, he keeps telling us in his tear-evoking TV speeches, frantically massaging the failing heart of Capitalism.

But the American people, already hardened by the many severe economic spasms, have long been following this advice! They are competing, and they are competing with all their might. All around us people are definitely not getting along with each other.

It's almost unbelievable the ingenious methods that are often employed in competing for the almighty dollar. And now, with Doctor Dick's encouragement, there's no telling how far things will go, or where the bullets will bounce.

Not too many years ago, even in this country, it was considered somewhat of a crime when big business's price-fixing stole billions of dollars from the public. But apart from some token fines, of the 48 executives indicted for this crime, 41 were let off with suspended sentences, and seven were sentenced to 30 days in prison.

By contrast, about that same time, a man in Philadelphia was sentenced to 90 days for taking a $2.18 steak from a supermarket. And in New York another man was shot and killed for running off with a steak. And still another was given 360 days because he could not make good on a $38 check, etc. etc.

Now, to top it off, price-fixing, which has multiplied enormously, has become a way of life, and is no longer viewed as even a misdemeanor. But the poor, who are COMPETING very hard in this uneven struggle for survival, and those vast numbers who are becoming socially conscious, are filling our prisons to the bursting point.

All over the entire length and breadth of this nation the American people are finding themselves up against the Wall Street wall, the thorny dollar sign, the hocus-pocus politicians, the super-duper corporations, the Donald Duck Medical Association, and the gung-ho military complex.

The American people simply cannot afford to live like this forever.

We must develop a COOPERATIVE system that would allow people to get along with each other so that everyone, instead of just the greedy, could get ahead. What's wrong with building a wholesome system where love, freedom, flowers, children, and adults can grow.

ON FILM

Ivan Denisovich: Survival of Identity

by M. Lande
Student

Nobel Prize-winning novelist Alexander Solzhenitzyn has been offered to the market through "A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," with Courtnay playing Ivan, quite a British "Russian peasant." The movie was produced following the traditional conservative recipe that poetry and good photography mix well, that Russian characters will need the use of patronimics for national identification, and that political prisoners are fashionable and easy to identify with. Luckily, the movie has lots of each ingredient, so who cares of the real message comes across weakly?

The film, however, deserves to be seen if you excuse some didactic self-explanatory talk, and a too heavy emphasis on weather-cold-snow-night instead of people being warming-giving, while still alone. Remembering other adaptations, I believe the Russian novelist came off quite well.

A Stalinist labor/prison camp of the early 50's is the Russian place for the abolition of the self. There Ivan Denisovich is an island among islands, each one different and with its own way to avoid being covered by the tide.

The sense of isolation, the overwhelming vacuum around places and people has been honestly captured. Sound replaces color in the frozen desert, and men are the only dimensions in the nonexistent panorama.

Solzhenitzyn's intention is to tell us that men and women like you and me have built-in combinations of identity patterns and survival qualities no matter how little remains of your personality. He claims that somehow something unsinkable is in you, and give thanks to God or to your mommy, it's there for permeating out to your fellow human beings.

If you want to play the game, use your imagination, change the background, and you'll be aware of disturbing and familiar parallels with what you read in the newspapers, swallow from TV, or hear from your friendly neighborhood cop about our progressive state prisons.

Students Help Woodcutters In Mississippi

by Lance Compa
Yale Law Student

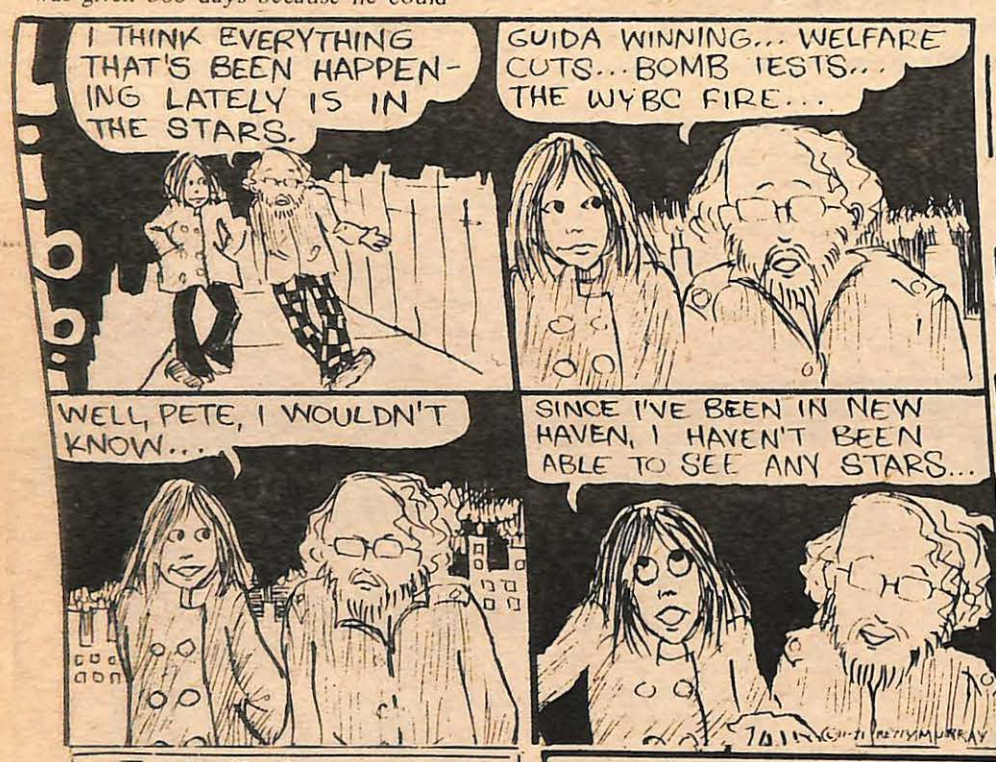
Over 1,000 black and white woodcutters in Laurel, Mississippi, have struck the Masonite Corporation. A group of Yale students, Yale Students for Laurel Strikers, have recently organized to help these workers.

The cutters work 50-60 hours per week cutting wood and hauling it to the Masonite yards. They earn less than $3000 per year and the company has just cut their pay by 25 per cent in order to escape the price freeze.

The men on strike are about evenly divided between black and white. Because of this they are taking a lot of abuse and there have been several incidents of intimidation and violence. The company refuses to bargain with them because it says they are independent contractors who don't have bargaining rights.

They want to form a union, but as of now there is no strike fund, and the woodcutters and their families are facing extreme hardship. Support efforts are being organized around the country. The NAACP gave $5000, enough for $5 apiece.

The Yale student group, consisting of law students, graduates, and undergraduates, are supporting the woodcutters by arranging a film benefit and organizing a relief committee in each undergraduate college. On Tuesday, November 9, they solicited for funds in Beinecke Plaza on the Yale campus. For further information, call Lance Compa, 776-6429.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TV Review

TV Comedies: From Situation Sex To Real Situations

by Pat Lowendorf

A few issues ago I began a two part review of what's doing on TV this season. The inescapable fact I discovered was that TV programs centered on sex and violence, neither being mutually exclusive. Violence was dealt with in the previous article.

Sex is found everywhere in TV, but the situation comedy is where it really lives. After all, in a situation comedy, it isn't very funny watching people get their teeth kicked in, and, of course, what else is there in life?

We all know that we in the television audience are not intelligent or sensitive enough to respond to logic, depth of characterization; common problems, small and large, pertinent issues; and explorations of the mind and soul. That's for college professors alone at night in their huge, quiet, panelled libraries, not for us everyday, run-of-the-mill nincompoops.

Wholesome Piece

So, instead, we have **The Doris Day Show**. She's a wholesome little piece. And doesn't feel degraded in the least when she is told: "You're beautiful, you've got a great figure - people will listen to you." She reminds me of that olf saying: "If you can keep your head when all about you are losing theirs, perhaps you don't understand the situation."

Actually , Doris Day is a bit too strong for some people. For those people who blush at jokes about virginity, and find a raucous roar distasteful, there is Sandy Duncan of **Funny Face**. Never speaks above a bleat, sweet little lamb. Knows her place and is fond of taking big, deep breaths of determination.

Bad News

Now for the bad news - I mean the really bad news. Remember that great old **Dick Van Dyke Show**? Well now, like canned Jello, it's *new*. An entire show was whiled away trying to hide a book (rated X) from their daughter. What was really obscene about that show was the writer's idea of a little girl mistakenly taking a sex manual to school for "show and tell." Isn't that cute? Sample D.V.D. joke: " Monkey do, monkey do."

Let's get more sophisticated, folks. How's this for an idea: swinging single female photographer out in the world. We'll call it **Shirley's World**. I hate it! I hate it! It's not that I'm prejudiced toward those huge bags under Shirley MacLaine's eyes, the bad makeup job, the (irony of it!) poor photography, cluttered backgrounds, or the voluminous dialogue - all five minutes of it. The show is simply not funny, sad or dramatic. What's left?

Turned Off

My Three Sons, that's what's left! Frankly, when that eager little girl came running into the room all excited and she was received by her mother cutting her off with, "Ladies don't say, 'Hey you guys.' " I turned off myself – and the TV.

There are some shows you can learn from. From **Arnie**: "Basic rule of business – when the heat's on the Chief, the Indians get burned." America, the Brave?

From **THE MAN AND THE CITY**' starring Anthony Quinn as the Mayor, I learned they are still showing 40's movies on prime time.

Reactionary

From **ALL IN THE FAMILY** , I learned that television doesn't have to be only conservative. It can also be reactionary. Sample Dialogue: "There was no Welfare State. Everybody pulled his weight." (Sure, I believe in fairy tales, too.) Sample witty dialogue: "Will you vacate this chair, meathead?"

From **THE ODD COUPLE**, I learned that you can get too much of a good thing, It's played out. After all, it's not as though two men never lived together before. How many times can you laugh at a cigar ash on the floor? Sex and humor are very apparent on this show. Sample: "Martha is very pregnant and is expecting a child." *Okay, that could be funny given a Tony* Randall delivery and a Jack Klugman reaction (God, what a waste of talent!), but not even Randall could bring freshness to : "I'm dying for some pickles and ice cream." Old.

There is a show which has some really funny sex jokes, **THE DAVID FROST REVIEW**. Sometimes it's iffy, and maybe you don't share my sense of humor, but I cackle over lines like: "How do you feel about sex in the movies?" "It all depends on who I'm sitting with." Jack Guilford is priceless. Dom DeLuise reminds you why there is no longer a "Dom DeLuise Show." Frost is.....Frost. Delivered in his turtle voice: "If you really want to see authority – at Con Ed all the people are numbers and the machines have names."

Funny Sex

So REVIEW makes me cackle. CAROL BURNETT makes me roar. Playing Ann Boleyn in a Henry VIII skit Henry: "There's a rumor going around the castle that you had another baby this morning." Carol: "Really? I'd been so busy, I'd hardly noticed." My favorite skit of theirs is "As the Stomach Turns" a take-off on a popular soap opera. Roar, roar!

Mary and Rhoda

Cackles, roars, now chuckles. **The Mary Tyler Moore Show**. Mary's a great straight – woman, but the real star of the show (who definitely gets the best lines) is Valerie Harper as Rhoda. Sample of Rhoda in her Jewish Brogue: "I don't know why I'm eating this candy- I should just apply it to my hips." Says Mary in answer to a very little girl's question: "You don't have to have sex just because you love someone." Shoots Rhoda: "Sure, just lookat any couple who's been married ten years!"

Real Issues

There is a show which seems to be an exception to the general rule of sex and violence, that at least tries to deal with a few real issues and problems: **Room 222**.

Lloyd Haines is not exactly what you'd call an actor, but thank God, he's not exactly a school teacher either. He does manage, however, to deliver within a reasonable period of time lines that are interesting. (Yes, I said *interesting*.) (Rare, isn't it?)

He teaches history in a high school run by one of the all-time great principals, and peopled with students who occasionally act just like real students. Refreshing. Real issues are attempted, but one half hour isn't long enough for a completion.

They do get a good trial run, however. Example: Teacher presents study on Abraham Lincoln. Students do their own research. Black student comes in with evidence that Lincoln might have been a racist. Furious discussion ensues. Two black students run up to the front of the room and unveil a hand-made poster of Abraham Lincoln stepping to prominence over the backs of Negroes. School Board President, observing the class, stands up enraged and says, "Radicals and malcontents in the school system are enemies of this country." Beautiful. Nothing ever got quite resolved, but they tried.

And that's pretty good, considering so much of TV is merely trying.

"Frozen" Prices Rise

Continued from page 1

price increases. Congresswoman Leonor K. Sullivan, Democrat of Missouri, introduced quite a bill. It would have allowed consumers to file civil suits for damages if businesses violated price ceilings. The consumers would have had the right to *recover twice the amount of their transactions and in no case less than $100.* But with the forces now controlling the U. S. Congress, her bill went down to defeat.

There is, however, a chance of some relief coming soon. It takes the form of a decision by the labor union movement to set up price watchdog committees across the country. The Greater New Haven Central Labor Council (representing area AFL-CIO unions) indicates that it too, is considering the establishment of such a watchdog committee to keep a sharp lookout for illegal price increases in the New Haven area.

Unions can Hold Prices

It is a sad fact that Nixon's program has so coldly frozen wages while letting *prices keep heating up. But by now we've come to expect the endless conniving* of government and business to solve their economic troubles at the expense of working people. Let's hope the union movement will serve us all by really stopping the price gougers. Let's give that price watchdog committee every encouragement and support. Who knows, maybe that watchdog committee may spearhead a whole new movement of working people determined to make corporations and government serve working people's needs instead of exploiting them.

FILM ON RACE RELATIONS

The Hamden Human Relations Council is showing the film BLACK AND WHITE UPTIGHT on Tuesday, November 16th, at 8 pm, in the auditorium of Sleeping Giant Jr. High School, 75 Washington Ave., Hamden. Admission FREE, discussion will follow film.

RAP FOR WOMEN

Women who are divorced or separated, or contemplating doing so, can come talk to others who aave been through it every Sunday at 2:30 pm at the Women's Center, 198 Elm St., between High and College Streets.

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Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-State; Hotel Taft Newstand, College Street; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College; Whitlock's Broadway; Morton's , Broadway; Angela Davis Bookstore, Broadway.

Hamden: Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Visel Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division.

State-Orange: Standard Food Market, 852 State; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy, near Edwards; Orange Market. , 500 Orange.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Sunrise Luncheonette, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Pl.; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster; FH Discount, 138 Goffe St.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton.

Dwight: Nu-Way Market, Howe-Chapel; Howe Food Shop, cor. Edgewood; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, cor. Greenwood; Esquire Restaurant, Chapel-Orchard; The Book Shop, Chapel-Howe.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Superbooks, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Thomas' Market, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; LaBella's Luncheonette, 433 Chapel; Our Food Store, Whalley-Winthrop; Gary's New York Deli, 1207 Chapel; Ray's Coffee Shop, York-Chapel ; Omnibus, Park near Crown.

Viet Vets March To Different Drum

by Jack Smith
Vietnam Veterans Against the War

Fists clenched in a power salute, their inverted American flag waving in the afternoon air, the Connecticut Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) joined the Veterans Day parade in Hartford on October 31. The Vets, many accompanied by their wives and children, entered the state capitol parade to challenge the VFW and the American Legion's posture as the spokesmen and representatives of all the nation's veterans, and to refute their glories of militarism.

Chanting "Peace Now" and "Bring our brothers home," the marchers drew boos from some, and enthusiastic response from others. The Veterans laughed as some unknowing folks shouted, "Why don't you get a job," to vets who have been out looking for work since they returned from Vietnam. Others asked, "Why don't you go to Vietnam?" to the men who had fought, earned the nation's highest decorations, and some who had served several tours or lost limbs there.

One group of onlookers were moved enough to join the vets in the parade and one black man who had lost his son in Vietnam wept and shouted "Right on" as the Vets passed his truck with the placard picture of his son and the question, "How many more?"

The VVAW was originally denied a permit to march in the parade on the basis that their application two months prior to the parade was too late. After filing suit together with the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union against the city of Hartford, the parade organizers agreed to meet with the VVAW and accord them every privilege and honor accorded to the other veterans groups.

Brig. Gen. King of the national guard insisted, though, that the vets carry an American flag. His jaw dropped when the Viet vets passed the reviewing stand with that flag upside down, indicating the fact that the nation was in a state of international distress. Beside the officers and men on the reviewing stand was the representative for the VVAW who returned the power salute as the flag passed in the inverted form.

Hartford was one of the few towns where Viet Vets won the right to march. So, there were no incidents at the parade. Elsewhere in the East, where Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion refused permits to the Viet Vets Against the War, over 600 were arrested.

The Reviewing Stand, Veterans' Day, Hartford 1971. (M-T photo by A. Kay).

Vietnam Veterans Against the War marching in the Veterans' Day parade in Hartford. (M-T photo by A.Kay).

New Haven Joins Nov. 6 Regional Anti-War Rally

by Naomi Resnick
Modern Times Staff

On Saturday, November 6, New York City saw another demonstration against the war in Indochina. It was a cold windy day, and the audience and tone of the march was a little different than the last few demonstrations.

A few years ago when you went to a demonstration or march against the war, there was some sense of idealistic hope for the future. It seemed that due mostly to our efforts the government would end the war in Vietnam. Many was the time when a speaker would look out at the enthusiastic crowd, bang his or her fist on the podium and shout, "But this is only the beginning. Today we see how strong our numbers are. Tomorrow we have to go back to our *communities and talk to people, organize, and put our feelings into action!" And the crowd would cheer.*

The war still goes on, but we're still working against it. People are realizing that we can't only march against the war. They talk, read and organize. They are seeing how closely the causes and results of the war are related to all that's going on at home. There was a large percentage of working people, middle-aged men and women, both black and white, and many labor unions had their own contingents.

Trade Union Support

Among the labor unions were groups from the United Auto Workers, the AFL-CIO, Engineers for Peace, Union Printers, Local 1199 of the hospital workers, and District 65 of the National Council of Distributive Workers of America. These people know how wrong the war is, and how it manifests itself in their daily lives. Many of them carried signs and chanted "Freeze Nixon. Not our Wages."

Vietnam, Attica, Angela

Hundreds of people marched in contingents organized around the incidents at Attica. There were large red and blue banners demanding revenge for the prisoners killed in the attack. There were also a lot of people who, belonging to different organizations, were marching behind banners demanding the release and freedom of Angela Davis. Quite a few people from New Haven marched in these contingents, and carried two very beautiful posters of Angela, which were photographed all through the day by marchers and reporters.

Demonstrations haven't yet ended the war, but a feeling at the demonstration last Saturday was that we have to work against the war in any way we can. The pressure of all the hundreds of thousands of people who have marched over the years has been felt by the Administration. Johnson is no longer President and Nixon knows he can't keep on accelerating the level of the war.

Jarvis Tyner, of the Young Workers Liberation League, said, "We can't afford to be tired. Imagine how tired the people of Indochina are."

March Because It's Right

The feeling of discouragement of the crowd, plus the knowledge that lots of good work has been done and that lots more has yet to be done, was expressed by Kate Millett, of the Women's Liberation Movement. She said, "We have to march whether it works or not. We march because it's right. The war is wrong. We have to march because Angela Davis is in jail going blind, and the prisoners in Attica are being murdered. We have no choice."

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